

MAINE FARMER AND MECHANIC'S ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM NOYES.

"OUR HOME, OUR COUNTRY, AND OUR BROTHER MAN."

EZEKIEL HOLMES, Editor.

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Agriculture produces a patriot in the truest acceptance of the word.—Talleyrand.



MAINE FARMER.

Cutting Grain Early.

We see that many of our Agricultural friends are recommending to farmers to cut their grain early. There can be no doubt of its making whiter bread, if the color is any object. It will ripen well, if not bundled up when too green—that is to say, when it is cut in what is called the dough state and properly managed—kept in small bundles and not housed or put into crowded masses so as to heat, it will harden and make good flour, having less bran and probably less farina. Will it do as well for seed another year? We doubt whether it will. It seems pointed out by nature that all seeds that are to be used for sowing and propagating the species of plants to which they belong, should be perfectly ripe. We recollect that, some years since, we examined a couple of fields of wheat that were cultivated on the same kind of soil, which had been managed alike in every respect, and the soil appeared to be of uniform fertility. They were separated by a fence only—sowed on the same day, and of course had experienced the same influences of the season. The wheat sowed was the same species, but not from the same bin, or sample, and yet one field was a third better than the other. The proprietor could not tell any of the other cause for the difference than this, the seed of the best field was "dead ripe" as he expressed it, and the other was not. We all know that perfect seeds are essential to success, and it should therefore be important to give them a chance to ripen fully. Wouldn't it be well to leave a portion of the field, if you intend to harvest early, to remain and fully ripen for seed?

Thrashing Machines. Horse Powers and Separators.

The season for using these machines is at hand. They are now so common that the sound of the sail, which used to greet our ears in the fall and winter, with its dull monotonous thump thump, is now seldom heard, and whether more economical or not, the horse-power thrasher is preferred by all for getting out grain.

We believe the State of Maine wears the bell for the best Horse power, and thrashers or Separators, and of the towns in the State, Winthrop, we presume, manufactures more than any other. A friend, who has made some inquiry into the amount of the business of this kind done here, from Aug. 1841, to the present time, or say to August, 1842, gave us the following memorandum:

Pits & Woodbury have manufactured machines to the amount of	\$900
100	
1900	
7000	
9900	

Amounting to very nearly ten thousand dollars worth. These, \$3000 worth were sent out of the State, the remainder sold to people belonging in Maine and probably using them within the territory.

This shows the value of perseverance. We well remember how many abortive attempts were made in years past to make a machine that would thresh well, and how much money was spent, and how much disappointment and vexation was experienced before one was made that fully answered the purpose. But industry, perseverance and genius have at length triumphed, and a machine that will thresh a hundred bushels per day, by the power of two horses, is no miracle.

Tariff! Tariff!!

All eyes are now turned to Congress watching the movements of this deliberate and industrious body, in regard to the tariff. A Bill has passed the House of Representatives by a majority of four, which contains some good provisions and some bad ones, and has been sent to the Senate, who will cut and carve it to suit themselves, and send it back to the House for further action. The main trouble seems to be the distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands. There is a clause in the laws which preserves the distribution act & which it is intimated Capt. Tyler doesn't like and will therefore veto. How the matter will terminate we cannot now say.

There are two things that we do know, 1st Wool, of the quality, which under the tariff of 1828 brought fifty and sixty cents per lb. is now selling at 20 and 25 cents per lb. and dull at that. 2d. The people have a Veto Power over all Congress, and the President, and we don't care how soon they use it.

Political Economy.

Mr. HOLMES:—A short time since I wrote a communication for your useful paper, in which I recommended appointing or rather employing a public lecturer to teach the sciences of political economy, politics &c., for the benefit of the members of our State government. I find that in your 27th No. Mr. Phelps of Rumford notices my communication, and although he approves of the ideas I advanced,

still he is strongly inclined to combat my arguments. Now Sir I understand that your paper is calculated for the benefit of the farmer and the mechanic, not a party political paper indeed, but have we not an indisputable right to discuss subjects which come within the precincts of political economy? Mr. Phelps was very respectful, he considered my ideas to be excellent, but thinks that the course I pointed out is liable to objections, inasmuch as the members of our State government may be self-willed, or obstinate. Does Mr. Phelps talk of our rulers being self-willed? What has he said of the will of the people? Do not the people wield the ballot-box and the sovereign power? Mr. Phelps tells us that our rulers will not "incline their ears to wisdom" even if urged by the most convincing arguments. But Mr. Editor, light will burst forth in spite of all efforts to the contrary. In the dark ages of the world, the Roman Catholic creed and principles held unbound sway over the minds of men. Chains manufactured by those two monsters Ignorance and Prejudice held mankind in bondage. Had any honest intelligent man during the prevalence of papal supremacy, given forth the real truths, such as were calculated to lead mankind forward in the right channel, why Sir they would have sneered at such a lecturer, and who would have probably burned him at the stake. But I presume that many of your readers well know that the celebrated Luther wielded sharp weapons, I mean logical weapons of course, and shook the temple dedicated to ignorance, prejudice and superstition most horribly, and we find, that the result, that light has burst forth and illuminated the religious world. Now Sir, suppose that we have a public lecturer that I shall please to term a political Luther, ay! a political Luther, one who will defend truth and combat error wherever he may find it. Who will have the hardihood to rise up and say "away with him" we will not adopt his measures even if they are ever so good?

Mr. Phelps asks this question, "can we not have as master-spirits of our State?" I answer yes. The public lecturer may himself hold office if the people will it, and indeed if we have a number of talented patriotic lecturers, I say so much the better, for in a multitude of counsellors there is safety.

Mr. Phelps moreover says that should the cause I have recommended be adopted he hopes that a lecturer will be employed who is equally distinguished for his knowledge, patriotism and sagacity—I say amen to all this. And lastly Mr. Phelps says that each of the State governments should co-operate with the general government, with a view to strengthen the republican institutions of our common country. This is an excellent idea, and I hope it will not be forgotten.

SHADAC DOWNES.

Mexico, July, 1842.

Plan respecting Sheep.

Advice to a farmer who for several years past has kept sheep, except an old ram.

His note is as good as cash, and I should like to let him have \$100 to lay out in the following manner viz: to purchase forty good first rate sheep, say from one to three or four years old. They will cost, at \$1.50 per head, \$60 in November, (I name a high price, for I mean he shall purchase only good ones. They must be profitable, they double so often. But one strange thing ought to be named, it is agreed by all that manure is the genius of farming, and yet see a farmer allow his sheep, all summer to lay in the pasture every night, when he might by a few refuse boards enclose an acre of it, and let a boy place the sheep in the enclosed plat, at night, say for a week, then let the cultivator or plough turn in the manure, (as it is small this is needful,) and so on for a month or six weeks, according to the size of your flock, and then turn your fence on to another acre. A better preparation for turnips cannot be made.

It is stated in the Franklin Farmer, that several cases yielded to two doses of sugar of one pound each, mixed with water. Some animals in the last stages have been cured by this simple remedy.

As we remarked before, however, we have more confidence in preventives than in cures. It is the opinion of the most intelligent men in districts where the disease is common, that it arises from bloodsuckers imbibed with stagnant water, as these animals are most frequently found on discharges; but whether the opinion be correct or not, there can be no doubt the use of stagnant water must be injurious to the health of any animal and predispose it to disease. A farmer in Madison county, Ohio, after suffering many losses from murrain, became convinced the cause was in the water they drank, (bloodsuckers being abundant in it, and found in the cattle after death) provided his stock with a supply of pure water, and in five years not a single animal had been attacked.

Next to pure water, a regular and constant supply of salt, may be considered the best preventive of diseases in cattle, and if a quantity of ashes or lime mixed with the salt, the effect will be still more beneficial. For proof of this we refer to the Cattler, vol. 6th, pages 120 and 149. In the first case, Mr. Warner found that wood ashes given in equal quantities with salt, at the usual times of salting his stock, had for 20 years operated as an effective preventive; and in the latter instance, Mr. Sackett, of Michigan, had for eight years secured his numerous stock of cattle, by keeping in their troughs, so that they always had access to it, a mixture of equal portions of slackened lime and salt. This lime was kept in a barrel in a dry place, air-slacked and always fit for use. Previous to adopting this course, he lost many annually by murrain, afterwards none. To conclude; pure water, and plenty of salt mixed with some alkali, ashes or lime, are the best remedies or rather preventives of the murrain.—Cultivator.

Think and Calculate.

MR. HOLMES:—Do farmers love money enough to think and cast what they might obtain in it? One old truly said, "he that withholdeth more than is meet tendeth to poverty." Merchants look around and consider what their goods cost, and then put on such a profit as will give them a living—they figure for it, and so with mechanics. But when I see a farmer, who is so afraid of outfit that he suffers in stock to look poor in the spring, often unfit to work, cows giving very little milk the ensuing summer, I say to myself, he does not think and cast. If I see a farmer, who owns 75 half-starved sheep carry them only a pint of salt, say once a week, I think to myself he has not cast how little each sheep must have. If I see a farmer take very little care of his compost heap, I say, had you not better think and cast before your fields run to spear grass and strawberry vines. He who keeps more stock, especially horses, than he is willing to outfit enough for to keep them well, does not think well.

Umbrellas Again.

MR. HOLMES:—I rejoice to learn that there is in Bangor an umbrella establishment. The worthy enterprising owners cannot expect that purchasers residing in the Western counties of Maine will send to Bangor for that article, when they do their business principally in Boston. Now I would suggest to Messrs. Lowell & Co., of Bangor, whether it would not be wise in them to extend their business into other parts of the State, and thus set up establishments for manufacturing that article. Should money be needed, munition men, in places where the business was carried on, would rejoice to lend it to those who do all they can to stop foreign States from getting our money for such articles as we can and ought to manufacture here.

Gentlemen, try us in Winthrop—try on a large scale, and you will no doubt make money, besides rendering a benefit to the State. S. W.

July 23, 1842.

The Bloody Murrain.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—On the morning of the 26th June, I discovered that the urine of one of my cows appeared to be very highly colored, and upon examination found it to consist principally of blood. In a short time she commenced trembling violently and fell, and appeared to be convulsed, after which she recovered enough to rise. Her discharges became more frequent, and gradually turned darker colored, until they became almost black, and in a few hours she died.

On the morning of the 4th of July I discovered another, and my last cow, in the same situation as the one I have mentioned, and upon examining the Cultivator, I found the disease to resemble the murrain, as described by Mr. Cookson in the Cultivator, Vol. 5, No. 5. There was a very slight discharge of blood from the bowels. I gave her tar as directed by Mr. Cookson, but it did not produce any good effect; she continued to linger, and the following morning was much worse, being so stiff in her joints that it was with difficulty she might release her, but she died in about two hours afterwards. Upon examining her intestines, I found her bladder to contain about two quarts of blood, her gall duct was very much distended, and contained a quantity of thick blackish matter; her horns were a little hollow. It may be proper to add, that we have had a disease among our cattle here during the winter and spring called the hollow horn, or horn distemper. Both of the cows that I lost were in fine order, having grazed alternately upon clover and salt marsh. Should you, or any of your numerous correspondents, know what this disease is called, you will greatly oblige a subscriber by publishing it, and the remedy also, if any is known, as I fear it will destroy my entire stock of cattle, it appearing to be the most fatal disease I have ever known.

WM. J. WRIGHT.

Remarks.—The above are well characterized cases of bloody murrain, a disease which, as it appears in this country, would seem to be unknown in Europe, judging from the best works on cattle published there, such as Lawrence's Grazier's Guide, and Youatt on Cattle. The cause of the disease does not appear to be well understood, but the rapidity with which it reaches a fatal termination renders it one of the most formidable diseases the cattle-breeder can encounter. As is usual in the case of such diseases, there are a variety of cures, and some of them may be useful, we give a few that have been communicated to us, adding our opinion that none of them can be relied on as a specific, but that the safe course will be found in prevention.

An apprenticeship was resolved on. The father sought out an entirely new acquaintance in a distant interior county of the State, who is a farmer of distinction, & made known to him the case respecting the son—proposed placing him under apprenticeship to the farmer—to be used, and worked, and fed exactly as was best suited and most proper to make the lad a practical, industrious, skilful farmer. The arrangement was consummated—the lad left the city for his new and distant home—and the care of the fond mother, no doubt, started freely at that hour of parting with the endeared one for so novel an experiment in life; the new home and master were reached in due time—the new relations in life were entered upon in good earnest, by the boy—two years of faithful service on the one hand, and of faithful tuition on the other, passed as originally contemplated, during which time the city boy, turned farmer's apprentice, was watched with encouraging interest by the population of the vicinage, and he successfully won upon their confidence and respect. The time having come for his day of freedom, and the life of the farmer having become the ruling passion, he started upon a new career of responsibility and usefulness.

And whether, kind reader, do you anticipate that his steps were directed in the choice of a farm and home of his own? Perhaps you will say, most naturally he sought out some favorite homestead of another, where the stone walls were already up, and the green fields were already laid out for the scythe and sickle, & where the well finished house, barns, and granary, and out-houses were already completed at his hand—and all within a half-day's ride, at most, of the city home of his kind father, whose purse was also to bring up the needful in the purchase of the whole. A very natural choice for the nursing of the city-parlor.

But, it was not so. Upon the extreme easterly line of our State, where the soil verges upon the long disputed boundary, the father is owner of some miles square of the wilderness. Thither—yes, straight thither, does the bold and useful resolution of the young farmer direct him; and there some miles from other settlements, has he pitched his camp, with one or two faithful co-operators, and is at the moment of our writing this, no doubt, rolling up the half scarfed timber into the shape of a log cabin—the site, we dare say, of as much future agricultural wealth, beauty, honest industry and domestic happiness, as the heart of the patriot, philanthropist and christain could covet.

What an example of usefulness—what a lesson of wisdom, is already furnished in the short life of this young man! The life of fifty shop-keepers' clerks—and of many lawyers' students, all rolled into one, would not equal his alone, in point of moral grandeur, and of instructive usefulness to mankind! His energies are mingled into a co-partnership with the great first principles of creative power. Theirs produce nothing—add nothing to the wealth or substance of mankind, but feed and live exclusively upon his and his like! Who needs evidence, that this young tenant of the wilderness, if life and health be spared to him, will, in a few short years, stand out as the enlightened and successful benefactor of his race, and with a competency of everything at his hands, while the lads who are being indulged by their over-fond parents with a life of comparative idleness in the city, or being trained to pursuits that produce nothing and are the sports of fortune, will then be sinking, if not already lost, under the load of misery, and of the consequences that are sure to flow from the pride that is the offspring of a vicious education and lack of habits for bodily toil?

Surely, "a wise son makes a glad father." We commend the instance we have hastily narrated, to the sober reflection of many fathers around us, as an example that conveys "the still small voice," that will, if brought, lift the veil of the future so as to show them the way—of happiness, respectability and usefulness for their own sons to travel in, if they will but improve it. We need add no more to express our profound admiration of it, and the heartfelt wishes which we entertain for the health and prosperity of the individual who furnishes an example so worthy of imitation.—Eastern Farmer.

A Worthy Example of Father and Son.

One of our city subscribers within a few days has narrated to us an account of his visit in the (present) extreme eastern part of our State, and the purpose of that visit; and there is in it so much of wise, worthy and useful example, that he must pardon us if, without his pre-knowledge, we take the liberty of alluding to it for the consideration of other fathers, and many other sons, who are also residents of our city.

The gentleman alluded to is now somewhat advanced in years, having by diligence and hardship as a mariner and ship-master, and subsequent engagement in navigation and commerce, acquired a respectable competency for himself and family, of that world's goods.

The son, in question, born and bred in the city, and approaching the age when the mind is almost alike susceptible of good and of vicious impressions, and at a loss to decide on a choice of pursuits, or of having none at all, first came to the conclusion to try the sea. He made one voyage, and became dissatisfied with that mode of life. For abstruse study he had no strong inclination, and of course gave no encouragement to the thought of entering into either of the learned professions. Well, says the father, it is time for some decision; for he saw and knew the evil of suffering a boy in a city to become a lounger about the streets—a loafer upon the so-

cieties and an evil example upon the industry of others. A father's home, and home enough for the present, was indeed at hand; but death invades the fireside of the happy, and "riches take wings and fly away," and no certainty awaits the best desire of life, except the certainty of change and dissolution of all, sooner or later. So then in earnest the father again announces to the son, it is time for decision—for action of some sort. And now comes the choice of a pursuit, which choice has become narrowed, as we have stated, so far as to exclude the learned professions, and a sea-faring life. But agriculture, the mechanic arts, and store-keeping, are all open to his choice. The latter, it is true, admitted of the use of fine clothes, and apparel sumptuously every day, while times are good; and enablemen, also, to live in the midst of society and the turmoil of business events. The routine of its labor was also of easy acquisition. On the other hand, either of the two former required years of study and practice to "make perfect," and much laborious service, with more or less of exile from the family and fashionable pleasures of life. But the good sense—the far-seeing judgment of the son, concurred with that of the father, in pronouncing the course to be pursued.

He was now scarcely turned the age of sixteen years. He had seen nothing, comparatively, and knew nothing practically, of the principles of agriculture. But did the father inform the son, or did he suppose that it is a simple, shilly-shally business, which any stupid blockhead, who is unfit for a lawyer, physician, or divine, can at once enter upon and conduct, without apprenticeship or study? Both reasoned differently. A far opposite estimate was placed by both upon the pursuit of the husbandman. To become a farmer, no less than to become a mechanic, an apprenticeship was required, not an indoor, fondling and nursing tuition, as a French lady fondles and nurses her lap-dog; but the regular, out-and-out subjugation of the body and the mind to the toil and drudgery of the upland and of the ditches—the barn-yard and the cellar, in fall and in winter and in summer, with work enough in foul weather no less than in fair, and perhaps beginning back for a home even to the wild solitude of the remote forest, where yet the axe of the wood-cutter has never sounded.

An apprenticeship was resolved on. The father sought out an entirely new acquaintance in a distant interior county of the State, who is a farmer of distinction, & made known to him the case respecting the son—proposed placing him under apprenticeship to the farmer—to be used, and worked, and fed exactly as was best suited and most proper to make the lad a practical, industrious, skilful farmer. The arrangement was consummated—the lad left the city for his new and distant home—and the care of the fond mother, no doubt, started freely at that hour of parting with the endeared one for so novel an experiment in life; the new home and master were reached in due time—the new relations in life were entered upon in good earnest, by the boy—two years of faithful service on the one hand, and of faithful tuition on the other, passed as originally contemplated, during which time the city boy, turned farmer's apprentice, was watched with encouraging interest by the population of

and continued one plan of feeding till they were turned out in the spring on pasture. I allow six quarts of straw and half a pint of Indian meal, mixed with water, to each sheep per day; it was fed at three times. Now and then, they had an armful of hay thrown to them, perhaps 200 wt. in the course of the winter. I lost none of them. When turned to pasture they were in good health and apparently as active and strong as my other sheep. They sheared about three pounds of wool per head. Their bellies were not swelled out like the bellies of my other sheep which had hay and water; they had a gauntless. I did not like. Whether this was owing to the quality of the food, to their not being allowed enough of it, or to their not getting through the winter any water, excepting the little that mixed the straw and meal, I can not tell.

I have somewhat altered my plan of feeding this winter. I feed all my sheep round once a day, in the morning, with hay, and give them meal and straw in the middle of the day and at night, allowing them two thirds the quantity of meal and straw per day which I allowed them last winter. I consider this higher feeding, and the mixing long and short feed may be an advantage. I shall be better able to say in the spring which I like best; at present my sheep look very well; they are fond of the meal and straw. One man tends 420, and cuts the straw for them.

I remain, with great respect,

Your obedient servant,

WM. BARD.

To G. W. Featherstonhaugh.

Winter Farm Management.

FRIEND BATEHAM.—Agreeably to your request and my promise, I here send you a few facts in relation to that subject of subjects, Agriculture. And I must here premise that all my life I have written but three articles for publication, and that last year was the commencement of my farming operations. I was necessarily absent much of the season, consequently, as you will perceive, I am rather green in both departments of the above named business. I make no pretensions to agricultural knowledge, except what I have learned from my numerous agricultural works and a few months observation, and as the result of which allow me to state a few facts, and first in relation to the manner in which I have wintered my stock.

This consists of twenty-six head of cattle, principally full blooded and grade Durhams, and twelve horses, nearly all thorough bred. Four of the horses have been worked and kept at hay and grain all the time, and two others part of the winter, the remainder of the entire stock have been securely tied up during the night under good sheds, and regularly fed twice a day, in strong plank mangers, with as much corn-stalks, cut up at the roots, as they could eat; on which, after being cut up in a cutting box about one inch long and properly wet, has been put corn and cob meal, nicely incorporated with it, at the rate of four quarts to each animal daily, or about two quarts of Indian meal.

Perhaps some one will say that that amount of meal with plenty of good hay, would have answered just as well and saved all the time and trouble of cutting and preparing the food; but hold on friend, we'll make a "pint" there. Hay is worth here fourteen dollars per ton. Now according to the usual estimate in such cases, my stock would have consumed about fifty tons of hay, amounting to, at that price, seven hundred dollars. My corn stalks were cut from nearly four acres of corn ground, when the corn was newly glazed, all sound and in good condition. The expense of carting the stalks to my barn I consider more paid, in the advantage and pleasure of tilling the crop the following year, when compared with the slovenly manner so often adopted in Ohio, in having a corn swamp in the field to clog the plough, confuse the team, and after the corn is ready to plough and hoe, at least two boys ought to follow the plough to act as resuscitators, and to bind up the broken backs of the young corn.

But we will say corn stalks from 14 acres, at \$5 per acre, 70,000. Five months, or 150 days feeding 32 head, 4 quarts per day each, corn and cob meal 600 bushels; corn worth here 25 cents, corn and cob meal say 20 cents, Extra expense between cutting stalks and foddering hay 20 shillings per month for 5 months or 150 days, 12,50.

Making the expense of wintering my stock on stalks and meal, Which, when taken from the estimate above \$202,50 of \$700, leaves the snug sum of \$495,00

Again, during the fore part of March I had a job of work which I wanted done with dispatch, and no time seemed to be left for cutting stalks, and I told my foreman to give my stock their usual quantity of meal with as much good hay as they would eat, this lasted about a week or ten days, and at the end of the time I was astonished when told by the wife of my foreman that the milk cows had decreased over one half in their milk. We immediately returned to the usual feed and with it returned the usual quantity of milk.

Again—a very important consideration, to me at least, that my stock are all fat; many of them good beef; and I don't believe that with all the good hay they could eat, even with the above quantity of meal per day, they would have been in as good condition. Several of my cows, which will calve in from four to six weeks, now give from six to eight quarts of milk daily. The beautiful patent cutting box which you sent me last fall, I consider one of the greatest improvements of the age; it has cut all my corn stalks butts and all, together with much other stuff, and has never cost me a shilling for repairs. A man can, in one hour, cut 40 bushels with it; but this season I design getting a portable horse power, which, when attached to it, can cut up a small hay-mow of corn stalks in a short time. And now friend, have I settled that "pint"? \$500 saved in hay—fat cattle, plenty of milk, lots lots of butter to sell every week at 1s. 6d. to 2s. per lb., while it is scarce, and any quantity of manure to return to that land which my neighbor told me I would rain by taking off that cane brake, and fat teams to draw it. I had designed mentioning other subjects, but as this has been extended beyond its designed limits, I must postpone their consideration until some future time.

I remain very respectfully yours,

JNO. W. SMITH.

N. Gen. Farmer.

OUR MODE FOR CURING BEEF OR PORK.—We have already published the following receipt for curing Beef and Pork several times, but as we consider it the very best yet recommended, and as many of our present readers may not have seen it, we publish it again, that those who are fond of clean, pure, and sweet meat, without the apprehension of its tainting through the summer, may obtain their wish by adopting it. It is this:

To 1 gallon of water,
Take 1 1/2 lb. salt,
1 1/2 lb. sugar,
1 1/2 oz. saltpetre.

In this ratio the pickle to be increased to any quantity desired.

Let these be boiled together until all the dirt from the salt and sugar, (which will not be a little) arises to the top and is skimmed off. Then throw it into a large tub to cool, and when perfectly cold, pour it over your beef or pork, to remove the usual time, say four or five weeks. The meat must be well covered with the pickle, and should not be put down for at least two days after killing, during which time it should be slightly sprinkled with powdered saltpetre.

Let this mode be once tried, and our word for it, it will be tried again in preference to all others.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

Having is going on brisk in this vicinity and a larger quantity will be cut than for several years past. Other crops also promise a bountiful harvest. A more fruitful season we have not had for many years—*Concord Freeman.* Though

MECHANIC'S ADVOCATE.

An intelligent class can scarce ever be, as a class, vicious, never, as a class, indolent. * * * The new world of ideas; the new views of the relations of things; the astonishing secrets of the physical properties and mechanical powers disclosed to the well informed mind present attractions, which unless the character is deeply sunk, are sufficient to counterbalance the taste for frivolous or corrupt pleasures.—Everett.

Free Trade.

Reply to Mr. Asa Barton.

Dear Sir,—I have read your communication published in the *Me. Farmer and Mechanics Advocate* of the 16th inst. in reply to what I wrote for the same paper published the 10th on the subject of a protective tariff.

You stile me an opponent to the "protection of our manufactures and productions," but why you thus charge me I am unable to say, I am not an opponent to the protection of our own productions, but am willing to go as far as any one in establishing the business of our country on a permanent footing, that will enable the Manufacturer and Mechanic to compete successfully with foreign workshops and render our country independent of other nations for a supply of any articles of consumption.

But the question is, how is this desirable object to be best effected? I may err in my judgment of the matter, and you on the other hand may be in an error. It is therefore proper in this connection that we should look to things as they are, and draw our conclusions from facts and what experience has taught both in this and in other countries. If the business of our country is prostrated, our currency deranged, and confidence destroyed, the true cause of all these difficulties exist, and ought to be searched out and exposed to the people, that they may hereafter be more wise and prudent, and avoid the quicksands and breakers on which their prosperity has been wrecked.

If I understand you as to the effect of making rail roads and canals on the laboring portion of the community.

To do this, it will be proper that we go right on to the ground where railroads are in full operation and as you have given me the privilege of referring to any railroad in the U. S. I will refer you to the internal improvements in Pennsylvania, that State now is bowed down with a debt of nearly \$45,000,000, for the cost of her internal improvements, and on those works that are finished and have been in operation for several years, the whole receipts have not been sufficient to pay the current expenses of keeping the works in operation, but have continued yearly to involve the State more deeply in debt. Before these works were made, merchandise was transported on wagons from Philadelphia to Pittsburg and the cost of transportation was about the same as by rail road. Hundreds of men and horses were employed in teaming on this route besides those employed in the same branch in other directions. Mechanics of various kinds were located throughout the State, such as blacksmiths, wheelwrights, harness-makers, &c., all well employed and in prosperous circumstances. In every little Burrough there were traders, Mechanics and landlords doing a regular and safe business, the people and the business of the country had grown up together—they were comparatively free from debt both individually and as a State. Money, and more especially specie was plenty among them and credit, in business transactions, was scarcely known.

This was the condition of the people before railroads were made. As soon as these improvements were finished and went into operation. All the workmen on the public works were discharged, all the teaming from Philadelphia to Pittsburg was broken up. The Mechanics in the country were thrown out of employment—the whole business of the State revolutionized, and the State and people deeply involved in debt on account of making these railroads, all the traveling community went on to the railroad, the transportation of goods and merchandise was monopolized by this harmless "Bug Bear." Hundreds of men thrown out of employment by this operation were compelled to seek new employment to maintain themselves and families, and so great was the embarrassments of the State that the contractors and workmen on the railroads had to go unpaid.

Many articles that were purchased by the consumer at an extravagant price, were smuggled into the country, free of duty. Thus the design of the government with respect to the revenue was frustrated, and an enormous tax laid on the people by the tariff laws. They also say that the success of the manufacturer depends more on the location and judicious management of the establishment than the protection bestowed on them by the government. They agree that the tax paid by the people of Great Britain by this indirect mode of taxation is unjust and oppressive, and the expense of maintaining government under such a system is nearly double what it would be by direct taxation. The exclusive policy pursued by Great Britain has caused other nations to pass retaliatory laws, refusing to admit British manufactures into their country.

I have mentioned these things in reference to the effect of the tariff in Great Britain, because the experience they have had by long adhering to this system ought to be sufficient to satisfy the candid mind that if no real benefits have resulted to that country from the tariff laws, we cannot expect, by adopting the same policy, to avoid the evils connected with such a system.

But you sir, think the parallel will not hold good between this country and Great Britain, on account of the redundancy of their population, and some other advantages that the workmen in this country possess over those of Great Britain. How any of those circumstances can effect a moral question I am unable to discover? Slavery is a moral evil in Great Britain, it is equally so in the United States. Oppressive and unjust taxation is morally and politically wrong in Great Britain, it is equally so in the United States. A tariff is unjust and oppressive in Great Britain, it is equally so in the United States. But they suffer there from a redundancy of population, and so would we suffer here from an excess of population. To return to that land which my neighbor told me I would rain by taking off that cane brake, and fat teams to draw it. I had designed mentioning other subjects, but as this has been extended beyond its designed limits, I must postpone their consideration until some future time.

I remain very respectfully yours,

JNO. W. SMITH.

N. Gen. Farmer.

OUR MODE FOR CURING BEEF OR PORK.—We have already published the following receipt for curing Beef and Pork several times, but as we consider it the very best yet recommended, and as many of our present readers may not have seen it, we publish it again, that those who are fond of clean, pure, and sweet meat, without the apprehension of its tainting through the summer, may obtain their wish by adopting it. It is this:

To 1 gallon of water,
Take 1 1/2 lb. salt,
1 1/2 lb. sugar,
1 1/2 oz. saltpetre.

In this ratio the pickle to be increased to any quantity desired.

Let these be boiled together until all the dirt from the salt and sugar, (which will not be a little) arises to the top and is skimmed off. Then throw it into a large tub to cool, and when perfectly cold, pour it over your beef or pork, to remove the usual time, say four or five weeks. The meat must be well covered with the pickle, and should not be put down for at least two days after killing, during which time it should be slightly sprinkled with powdered saltpetre.

Let this mode be once tried, and our word for it, it will be tried again in preference to all others.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

Having is going on brisk in this vicinity and a larger quantity will be cut than for several years past. Other crops also promise a bountiful harvest. A more fruitful season we have not had for many years—*Concord Freeman.* Though

much more equitable in principle in many respects, yet the good people of all parts repudiated the protection, and some of them believe to this day that it was bad policy.

I find your answer to my remarks the following sentence, "P thinks that making rail roads has been injurious and caused a great deal of embarrassment to the country. I would thank P. to point out a single rail road in the United States which is now in operation, which has not been a benefit to the country, and especially to the poorer classes."

I will endeavor to comply with your request, and will take this opportunity again to say, the building of rail-roads and I will add canals, has been the true cause of more embarrassment to the country and distress among the laboring classes than any other that can be named. I shall confine myself to facts, and facts you know are stubborn things. Our object is to state the true cause of the indebtedness of the country and general prostration of business. I think you will agree with me that when an individual gets into debt, there exists some cause for his liabilities, and so it is with a corporation of men, a State or a nation, for what was our State debt contracted? I answer, in part for the bony on corn and grain and the Aroostook's expedition. Now if the two debts had not been contracted it is plain that our liabilities would have been the cost of these two items less, but we contracted the debt and it will remain against us until it is paid. And there are thousands of individuals in the State of Me. who involved themselves in debt past redemption when the rage for speculation swept over our State; property by this excitement was raised in price some two or three times above its intrinsic value, and men purchased at those inflated prices, making themselves liable to pay when they received no real value in return for their liabilities. Our whole country run into this excess, the laws of regular trade and business were disregarded in almost every department and now we are reaping the natural consequences of their own folly.

But the question is, how is this desirable object to be best effected? I may err in my judgment of the matter, and you on the other hand may be in an error.

It is therefore proper in this connection that we should look to things as they are, and draw our conclusions from facts and what experience has taught both in this and in other countries.

If the business of our country is prostrated, our currency deranged, and confidence destroyed,

this multiplied by 1 or half the base, will give 1,375 for the area. Then as similar triangles are to each other as the squares of their homologous sides, it will be as 1,376 : 4 = (the square of 2) : 64 : 180,046311628 = the square of a side of the pentagon, or the base of one of the five equal triangles, and the square root of 180,046311628 or 13,83988 will be the length of a side of the pentagon, as required.

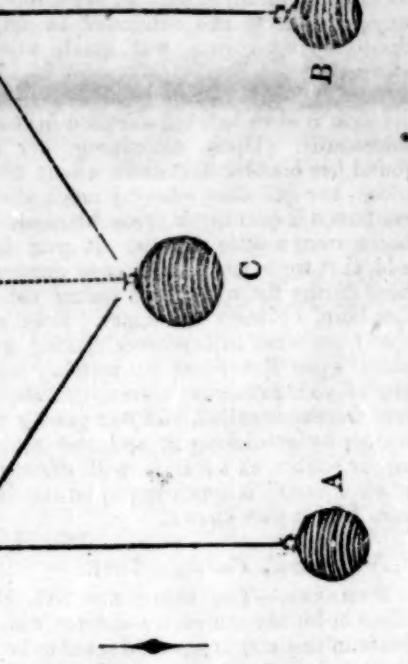
NOT A LAND SURVEYOR.

Query—Equilibrium of Weights.

Mr. HOLMES:—As I have no doubt many of your readers have given the subject of a nautical philosophy some attention, perhaps some of them will devote a leisure hour to solve the following problem.

A and B are two weights, each 5 lbs. made ast to the ends of a perfectly flexible line, supported by two pins, the line can freely slide either way, and let C be another weight of six lbs. fastened to the line in the centre between the two pins, now the question is to find the position of the weight C. or its distance below the horizontal line connecting the pins, to retain the other two weights, A. & B. in equilibrio.

X Y



Answer to the second Mathematical Question in the 27th No. of the *Farmer & Mechanics Advocate*.

RULE AS REQUIRED.

Square the number representing the principles or pounds of sheep, put out for increase. Multiply this sum by 2, then extract the square root, which will be the answer. Thus 387X387 = 149769, and 149769X2 = 299538 the square root of 299538 = 547,300 64, the answer to within less

1/10000 part of a pound,

As I have never seen "A boughten" rule for such Questions, we have given a home made one, which answers every good purpose. If your correspondent M. wishes for the reason of it, it will be forthcoming.

J. C.

THE PERFECT MECHANIC.

"I have learned my trade, sir, and what more now wanted? I have served seven years, and it is a pity if I must keep on learning a trade?"

This is the language we daily hear from the mason, who builds more than half his chimneys wrong end up. This from the carpenter, who makes his door and floor joints with a view of letting the air circulate freely—who puts up gutters that are so true and level that the water is at a loss what course to take; at length it runs over onto the plate and thence inside the rooms, saving us the trouble of sprinkling the floors to lay the dust on sweeping the house;—the paper and the carpets are moistened also, and the moths are obliged to scud for their lives.

The blacksmith, too, is ready to say "he has learned the trade." His welding needs soldering, and his horses go lame; but "he has learned his trade," and why should he read more than the news of the day? The fooling from college reads Latin, and Greek—he has committed to memory the problems of Euclid—he has "been through college"—learned it long ago, "learned his trade."

The millwright makes you a gate,—he makes a formal display of his plumb and his square, and his work is as neat as a pin; but he forgets to calculate on the pressure of the flood—he stops your complaints, but he never stops the water—he works by the rule—he is a master of his art.

The coachman, too, is ready to say "he has learned the trade." His driving needs soldering, and his horses go lame; but "he has learned his trade," and why should he read more than the news of the day?

The carpenter, too, is ready to say "he has learned the trade." His driving needs soldering, and his horses go lame; but "he has learned his trade," and why should he read more than the news of the day?

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The m

indebted—in proportion to their population, according to federal members.

On taking the question on this motion, tellers were called for, and Messrs. Gentry and Johnson, arm in arm, passed through them; these two only voting in the affirmative.

This scene gave rise to much merriment.

Mr. Cushing moved to strike out the 25th section, which repeals the 20 per cent cause in the distribution act, and it was rejected—aye 70, noes 105.

SATURDAY, July 16.—In the Senate, Mr. Smith, of Indiana, made some remarks on the bill to grant to the several States for the education of the deaf, dumb, and blind, and for the relief of insane persons.

On motion of Mr. Wright the bill was laid on the table.

The bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to make an arrangement or compromise with one of the sureties or bonds given to the United States by Samuel Swartwout, late Collector of the Customs for the port of New York, was engrossed for a third reading.

The Senate took up the calendar of private bills.

In the House, Mr. Adams made a report, concluding with a resolution, to the effect that the President's course in relation to the apportionment bill, was a violation of the Constitution, injurious to the public interests, and that the House should protest against this, and the reception of such a proceeding in future. The consideration of the resolution was postponed, and the report was ordered to be printed.

The House then proceeded to vote on the amendment made in the Committee of the Whole to the tariff bill, and the yeas and nays were taken on them, and at half past six P. M. the bill passed by a vote of 116 ayes to 112 noes.

SUNDAY, July 18.—In the Senate, Mr. Benton moved to introduce a bill to repeal the Bankrupt law of 1841. In support of this motion, Mr. Benton made an elaborate speech, fixing his opposition to this law upon the grounds of alleged unconstitutionality.

Mr. Berrien took issue with Mr. Benton as to this bill, and after a few words from him the Senate refused to give leave for the introduction of the bill, (requiring a vote of two-thirds)—Ayes 21, nays 21.

In the House, the armed occupation of Florida, was discussed at some considerable length by Messrs. Johnson, of Md.; Stoyke, of Ohio; Pendleton, of Ohio; Pope, of Kentucky; Holmes, of S. C.; Adams, and others.

Mr. Adams took occasion incidentally to allude to our Mexican affairs. He considered that a war with Mexico was not an affair to be treated lightly, as it would be, in effect, a war also, in his opinion, with Great Britain.

TUESDAY, July 19.—In the Senate, Mr. Bates, from the Committee on Pensions, presented a joint resolution, declaratory of the true construction in certain particulars of the Pension Act of 1838.—Rejected.

Mr. Buchanan presented the memorial of James O'Connor, who claims to have made great improvement in steam engine power.—Rejected.

Mr. Preston (according to notice) offered a resolution providing that all monies paid out of the Treasury for the extinguishment of land titles shall be taken from the proceeds of such lands, specifically in each case.

Mr. Crittenden, from the Judiciary Committee, reported, with amendments, a bill further to amend the judicial system of the United States.

And then the Senate passed the remainder of the day in discussing private bills on the calendar.

In the House, Mr. Gilmer resumed the Chair in Committee of the Whole, and took up an appropriation bill for harbors in Michigan, which was introduced by Mr. Gilmer.

WEDNESDAY, July 21.—In the Senate, Mr. Bates from the Committee of Pensions has submitted a report, accompanied by the following joint resolution, which has been read, and is passed to a second reading.

Resolved, That the benefits of an act entitled, "An act granting half pay and pensions to certain widows," approved the seventh day of July, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, shall not be withheld from any widow whose husband died after the passage of the act of the seventh of June, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, and before the act of the seventh of July eighteen hundred and thirty-eight if otherwise entitled to the same.

The principle of this resolution has been acted upon some time in individual cases. It is now proposed to make the principle general.

As an unfinished business of five month standing, Mr. Roosevelt, of N. Y., was heard upon a proposition to include incorporations in the Bankrupt Bill. Mr. Roosevelt was heard to the expiration of the morning hour. The question was debated until an effort was made to get rid of it by laying the subject upon the table.

This was not reconsidered, by a vote of 103 to 76 the House refused to lay the Bill upon the table. The previous question was then moved and ordered, and this cut off instructions proposed by Mr. Roosevelt. Mr. Arnold then moved to lay the subject upon the table. This motion was negatived by a vote of 103 to 77. The subject then passed from the House for the day.

The Committees were then called upon for Reports which should give rise to no debate. All of the Committees were called but many Reports were refused.

A Resolution was then adopted, to the effect that the debate upon this bill should cease to-morrow, at 12 o'clock. Mr. Johnson of Tenn., moved to lay upon the table. Lost—84 to 78. The Resolution was then adopted—90 to 71.

TUESDAY, July 22.—The Navy Bill was the first business before the House this morning in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. The debate was continued by Mr. Carothers of Tenn. Mr. King of Georgia continued the discussion until 12 o'clock in a very good speech in defense of the Navy, and in reply to those who had raised so many bigoted objections to the service.

At twelve o'clock the House proceeded to vote upon the amendments of the Senate. The first amendment was that proposing an increase for the material of the Navy. This was rejected by tellers. The vote upon concurrence was—Ayes 66—noes 89.

The proviso of the Senate changing the personnel of the Navy from the standards of the service, was also rejected.

The vote upon the suppression of the African slave trade was increased from \$7,365 to \$10,542.

The item of \$20,000 for arranging and presenting the articles brought by the Exploring Expedition was also carried.

The Bill was then reported to the House and a debate commenced. Mr. Adams replied most pointedly to some remarks made by Mr. Wise yesterday in Committee and by others in reference to the distribution of favors in the Navy among the several states.

Mr. Burnell of Mass., continued the debate and addressed the Committee at length in general remarks in behalf of the Navy.

The proceedings in the Senate were not of much interest.

In the Senate—on the 21st—The Committee of Finance reported the Revenue Bill and the Senate appointed Monday for its consideration—The Bill is provided with about fifteen or twenty amendments, not many of which are important.

TUESDAY, July 22, 3 o'clock P. M.—The House has been all day engaged with the Navy appropriation Bill, on amendments introduced by the Senate. It will be remembered by your readers, that the Senate added very considerably to some of the items of the Bill as it went from the House—and among other items, the Senate enlarged the appropriation for the support of the personnel, from \$350,000 to \$800,000. In committee of the Whole, this morning in the House, this augmentation was non-contested in, and generally, the increasing amendment of the Senate shared a similar fate.

The Senate has been engaged all day on private bills of no interest to the general reader.

The outlines of a convention have been agreed on by the British Minister, Mr. Webster, and

commissioners on the part of Massachusetts, but those of Maine are not precisely satisfied. What are the precise objections on the part of Maine are not known to the public. It is generally supposed that the River St. Johns is to be opened to the vessels of each nation, but this is not enough for Maine; the probability is that a considerable quantity wanted from Great Britain.

THE CAP STONE of the Bunker Hill Monument was laid on Saturday morning at six o'clock. It had been previously prepared for the hoisting, and the engine was in order for operation. At the first stroke of the public clock, a cannon was fired, and the machinery was instantly in motion. In sixteen minutes the stone was raised to its proper height, and about fifteen or twenty minutes more, a salute of twenty-six guns announced that it was laid on its lofty bed, where we trust it will remain for ages.

There was a considerable concourse of ladies and gentlemen on the hill, spectators of the sublime and almost terrific scene. Mr. Carnes the gentleman who has superintended the rigging and the erection of the shears used in hoisting ascended with the stone. We suppose he never ran danger, and was probably less concerned for his safety than any of those who witnessed thefeat; but we imagine there were few, if any of the spectators, who did not suffer a little palpitation of the heart, or trembling of the flesh, as they saw him suspended in such a fearful height—midway, apparently, between heaven and earth.

It is pleasant to look back upon the progress of this work, to know that no fatal, or even ordinary accident has occurred since that happened soon after the laying of the corner stone. Mr. Savage may congratulate himself and his workmen on the successful issue. The work has gone on much more rapidly than was expected when the contract was made for its completion—a circumstance which he and they may attribute to their own intelligence, activity and TEMPERANCE. The mechanical operations by which this work has been carried are of the simplest kind, and yet some of the granite blocks used in the construction are of seven and eight tons weight, and some, we believe, still heavier. The cap stone weighs about three tons.

In the early stages of this enterprise, many obstructions to its progress occurred, and many unforeseen difficulties presented themselves, insomuch that many despaired of ever seeing it completed. Some of those who were most active at the commencement, and who were present at the laying of the corner stone, have died without the gratification which the eyes of their survivors have witnessed. But the plan of the original projectors has been carried out. The column has risen to its projected height. The sun greets it at its rising—from the ocean, and the last beams of departing day linger and play on its summit." Long may it stand, a memorial of the suffering and sacrifices of the patriots of seventy-five, and a lesson to light posterity on the path to glory, honor, and entire national independence.—*Boston Courier.*

THE NORTHEASTERN BOUNDARY. We have a letter from Washington, which states, on authority which cannot be doubted, that the United States, Great Britain, and Massachusetts, have agreed to an arrangement for settlement of the Boundary question, and that the Maine commissioners had the matter under consideration. We consider the question as good as settled, for the commissioners of Maine will hardly be willing to take the responsibility of *eluding* a settlement to which the other three parties have agreed.

We learn from the Belfast Signal, that the wife of Robert Lermont, of Liberty, committed suicide last week, by cutting her throat in a most shocking manner. Before committing the act, she completed her work, set things to rights, and sent her children out to pick berries. She was a industrious good woman, and a member of the Methodist Church, says the Signal. She was about fifty years old. It must have been a case of monstrous insanity.

Funny Ellister.—This celebrated danseuse took her departure for Europe in the Caledonia on Saturday. During her residence in the United States she performed, as we learn from the Courier des Etats Unis, 199 times, of which performances 21 were gratuitous. For the 178 representations she received \$140,000, making an average receipt of \$786. After deducting from the amount of her receipts, expenses, donations and losses, she has realized by her tour \$94,000 net. Let every one make his own comments.

Small Potatoes.—The Pittsburg Chronicle says the Directors of the Bank of North America have declared a dividend of one cent a share, payable to the stockholders on demand. The latter are looking out for some profitable investment.

Suicide.—Mr. David Cram, of Centre Harbor, N. H., committed suicide on Wednesday last, by hanging himself. He was about 50 years of age, and has left a wife and 5 children.

Cure for the Gout.—Take a thousand dollars worth of painter's bills and try to collect them.

PAPER HANGINGS.—STANLEY & CLARK are selling for cash, Painted Hangings for 12s cts per pair. Kid and Neats Leather Shoes at 50 cts per pair. Bed Ticking at 11cts per yard. Striped Sheetings at 11cts per yard, and double width figured Green Rocking for Rugs or Carpets over 12 yards wide at 4 shillings per yard.

Guardian's sale.—By virtue of a license from the Court of Probate, the subscriber, Guardian of Rezin Harris and Moses L. Harris, will sell at the dwelling house of the late L. Harris, in Greene, on Saturday the thirteenth instant of August next, at one o'clock A. M., all the real estate of which said Harris deceased, consisting of about twenty acres of land, with a share in the buildings thereon.

JOANNA HARRIS, Guardian
Leeds, July 1842.

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Notice.—CHANDLER & CUSHMAN offer for sale a general assortment of Oils, Paints and Medicines.

May 27.

Silk Cocoons, Silk Eggs, and Silk Trees.—SILK COCOONS. The subscriber has two SILK RIBS to run this season, under experiment, and will take good prices for silk at \$1 per pound, and will give a discount of 10 per cent for the sale of raw silk, cocoons, etc. He will also sell the silk, reeled, with his own, or deader, without commission. He does this to aid small beginners, but it is altogether best, in all ordinary cases, for the grower to reel his own silk.

SILE WORM EGGS. For sale, common Pea Nut Eggs, at \$2.50 per ounce, and Nankin Pea Nuts, at \$3.00 per ounce, all in fine preservation. They can be transmited by mail.

SILK WORM EGGS FOR 1843. The subscriber will contract to save eggs for another season, from selected Cocoons, and preserve them in ice with his own, with the utmost care. Common Pea Nuts, Nankin Pea Nuts, or common Sulphur by the quantity at \$2.50 per ounce.

MULBERRY CUTTINGS, to be delivered in October, at \$4 per thousand, in April at \$6 per thousand.

MULBERRY TREES. 100,000 Multiculis and Large Leaf Canton Trees, of one year's growth, to be delivered in good condition in Oct. at \$6 per thousand, or in April at \$8 per thousand. I can also furnish, through my friend, Dr. P. Brownell, of East Hartford, Conn., Alpine, Moretti, and Dandia trees, if these varieties are preferred, of one two or three year's growth, at \$50, \$80, and \$120 per thousand.

I. R. BARBOUR.
OXFORD, JUNO 18, 1842.

Near Depot on N. & W. Railroad.

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MULBERRY TREES. 100,000 Multiculis and Large Leaf Canton Trees, of one year's growth, to be delivered in good condition in Oct. at \$6 per thousand, or in April at \$8 per thousand. I can also furnish, through my friend, Dr. P. Brownell, of East Hartford, Conn., Alpine, Moretti, and Dandia trees, if these varieties are preferred, of one two or three year's growth, at \$50, \$80, and \$120 per thousand.

I. R. BARBOUR.
OXFORD, JUNO 18, 1842.

Near Depot on N. & W. Railroad.

Silk Cocoons, Silk Eggs, and Silk Trees.—SILK COCOONS. The subscriber has two SILK RIBS to run this season, under experiment, and will take good prices for silk at \$1 per pound, and will give a discount of 10 per cent for the sale of raw silk, cocoons, etc. He will also sell the silk, reeled, with his own, or deader, without commission. He does this to aid small beginners, but it is altogether best, in all ordinary cases, for the grower to reel his own silk.

SILE WORM EGGS. For sale, common Pea Nut Eggs, at \$

MISCELLANEOUS.

Written for the Philadelphia Saturday Courier

True and False Distinctions.

BY T. S. ARTHUR.

"They have some claim to the title of exclusives," Anna James said, "to a friend, so loud as to be heard by her father, a man of sterling principle, united with plain republican ideas of men and things. He did not remark upon the sentiment which Anna had uttered, but listened to hear what more would be said on the subject.

"Yes, they and the Eltons are the only real aristocratic families now left among us; and they stand like noble old forest trees, towering above the puny hot-house plants of fashion and pride, that republicanism has warmed into an unhealthy existence."

"How I do admire their dignified manners! There is so much of deep calm repose about them. For this, the Listons are peculiarly remarkable," Anna said with enthusiasm.

"I know many a one," the friend added, "who would give a little finger to be admitted into their society. But it is no use. They will never be able to enter within the charmed circle."

"And why not?" asked Mr. James, no longer able to restrain from speaking, but modifying his tone of voice, so as not to express surprise at what he had just heard.

"Because, they have not come of titled families; they are not of noble blood."

"Indeed!"

Yes. The elder Mr. Elton and the elder Mr. Liston, were both members of noble English families when they came over to this country. Mrs. Liston was the daughter of Count Hardcastle; and Mrs. Elton came of a family that stood among the first in England.

"And it is because you and I, and many others, cannot trace back a connection with some titled family in England, that we are excluded from the society of the Eltons and Listons, and all who claim kindred with them?"

"Certainly."

"And it is on account of an assumed and acknowledged superiority, that these families are thus exclusive?" pursued Mr. James.

"Certainly it is," his daughter said.

"And do you really think them superior, Anna?"

"They are, certainly, superior, being much more highly and honorably connected than any other families among us. Who else can boast of having noble blood in their veins?"

"Very many, my child," the father replied, in a serious tone.

"I am sure, then, that I do not know of any, Anna said.

"Nor I either," broke in her friend.

"But I do, very many."

"Name one, father," the daughter said.

"There is Mr. Jones, the hatter. He has noble blood in his veins."

"Mr. Jones!" ejaculated Anna, in unfeigned surprise.

"Mr. Jones!" echoed her friend, in like astonishment.

"Yes, Mr. Jones," was the father's calm reply.

"From what family did he descend?" Anna asked with rather a strange expression of face.

"How do you mean, Anna?"

"I mean from what noble English family did he descend?"

"From the Joneses, I suppose," was the simple reply.

"Jones—Jones?" Anna's friend said, musingly. "I never heard of an aristocratic family by that name."

"O yes. There was Sir William Jones, was the cool reply. 'But he didn't belong to that family—he is of much purer blood.'

"Indeed! But how strangely you talk, father, I cannot exactly understand you. If Mr. Jones has gentle blood in his veins, from whom did he descend? In a word, who is he?"

"He is one of nature's noblemen, Anna."

"O father! How can you talk so?" Anna replied, tossing her head half contemptuously.

"I thought you meant that Mr. Jones was connected with the nobility of England."

"O no, Anna, I did not mean that. I meant that he belonged to a much higher and purer class of men—the nobility of nature."

"Then he is only plain Mr. Jones, the hatter?"

"Exactly. And as good a man, and as much of a nobleman as the best of the English nobility—or the titled exclusives of any other country."

"You may think so, father; but you will find very few who will agree with you."

"I should be sorry if your last remark were true, Anna. But I know it is not. The common sense of every one will agree with me in my position."

"Not my common sense, father."

"Not your un-common sense, Anna. But to your common perception of truth, I will present my case, and I am confident that you will be on my side."

"I doubt it."

"We shall see. You know Mary—she who is called the daughter of Mr. Jones?"

"Yes. And is she not his daughter?"

"No, she is not Mr. Jones' daughter."

"Why, I am sure I always thought that she was."

"And so do a great many people. Still, it is not the case."

"She is a very good kind of a girl, let her be whose daughter she will. But what were you going to say about her, father?"

"What I have to say about her will take me some time. The story is to me one of deep interest, and I have no doubt but that it will prove so to you and your friend."

"I am all impatient to hear it, father."

Mr. James paused a few moments to collect his thoughts, and then said—

"You never heard of Mary Elton, did you, Anna?"

"Mary Elton? No. Who was she?"

"She was the youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Elton—the most beautiful of all the family. And her fair person was but an ultimate form of her spirit's loveliness."

"Their daughter, father? Surely that cannot be. I heard Mrs. M—say, once, that there were only three sisters of them; herself, Mrs. H—, and Emily Elton."

"Mrs. M—did not tell the whole truth, then. She, perhaps, qualified in her own mind her statement, by recurring to the fact that Mary was dead."

"She is dead, then?"

"Yes. She died many years ago, an outcast from her father's house."

"Cast off, father? And yet so beautiful and pure-minded, as you say?"

"Yes, Anna. And there was no stain upon her character when she died. She was, even as an outcast from home, and home's dearest and best affections, the same innocent and lovely creature."

"Why, then, was she cast off, father? Anna asked, in an eager and inquiring tone."

"I will tell you. But in doing so, I must begin at the beginning. It is now about twenty years, perhaps a little more, since Mary Elton burst suddenly into womanhood, the pride of her own family, and the admiration of all. I have never seen so sweet a face as hers, nor one that made so deep an impression on my mind. When I think of her, even now, it is with every feature of loveliness distinct before me."

"Notwithstanding the self-sufficient aristocratic pride of her family, it was found impossible to be altogether exclusive. The yearnings of the heart for companionship will be satisfied—and under the influence of this natural feeling, even the most exclusive circle is broken at some points." In the marriage of their daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Elton found it impossible to connect them with elder or even younger sons of those of "noble blood," for in the Liston family, there were no male representatives of their high-born dignity—and the Liston family, you know, with the Eltons, claim the sole right to be exclusives in this community. They had to stoop a little. One married the son of a distinguished Revolutionary patriot; and the other formed a connection with family much valued in this State, for the high-toned principle, eminent talents, and great devotion to their country, of all its male members. But even this connection wounded the pride of Mr. and Mrs. Elton. The fathers of both their daughters' husbands had devoted themselves to business. One had been a merchant and the other a farmer. And, notwithstanding many, very many years had passed since they had been engaged in their pursuits, the same still remained, and offended their aristocratic nostrils.

"Necessarily, in this descent of the family what they considered a lower plane, an accessible point was produced. Mr. Moss and Mr. Hart, though moving in a high position, inherited none of those peculiar characteristics of mind which prevent their possessors from seeing any merit but that which stands in connection with hereditary rank. Their associations were governed by different views than such as operated on the minds of the various members of the family into which they had married. To mere rank and title they paid no homage—but rather to wealth, uniting with eminent and successful talent.

"Under these circumstances, all the members of Mr. Elton's family were brought into association, at times, with, to use their own language, "all kinds of people." And among these "all kinds of people," were some far more calculated to make an impression on the mind of a young and innocent girl like Mary Elton, than would have been the artificial men of "noble birth" across the water, could she have come in contact with them."

"In visiting at the house of a friend of her sister's husband—Mary became acquainted with a young man, a law student, named Charles Leslie. He was not rich, nor of distinguished connexions. But he had received a very superior education—was possessed of high intellectual endowments, and, what was more, united with them the purest principles of morality.

"Mary he saw but to love, and there sprung up at once in her heart a reciprocal emotion. For a long time, these were secret, undeclared by each other, and unknown as a mutual sentiment. To Charles, there appeared an impassable gulf between them—a gulf that he feared would forever form a barrier to their union, even were he confident of the affection of Mary. At first, it was at long intervals that he met her, and then only at the house of a friend, where he was known and esteemed. This friend was a near relative of Mr. Moss, and, for this reason, Mary was permitted to visit in his family, of which privilege she occasionally availed herself. Gradually, she found herself becoming more and more inclined to repeat these visits, and, for the intervals between them grew shorter and shorter. The reason of this was unacknowledged to herself.

"Charles Leslie likewise, found himself repeating his visits at briefer periods. The reason of this soon presented itself to his mind in a clear, strong and rational light. He was conscious that Mary Elton was the point of attraction that drew him to his friend's house, with a power that was becoming almost irresistible. This discovery alarmed him, for he knew the proud, self-estimation of her family—he knew that there was a barrier to his marriage with Mary, even if she returned her love, that was almost, if not altogether, impossible. He now began to observe closely the words, tones and manner of Mary, and soon became convinced that the affection which had sprung up in his bosom, but reciprocated the feelings in her own."

"A long and painful struggle now took place in his mind between principle and affection. This contest was finally terminated by a resolution to go to Mr. Elton, the father of Mary, and state plainly the case. He felt almost certain of an indignant repulse, but, nevertheless, so strong was his love of honorable principle, that he went resolutely about the performance of his duty. For a time he debated whether he should declare to Mary his regard, and yet her approval of his love, or a rejection of it, before he proceeded further. But for her sake, he decided to let her remain in ignorance of his feelings or intentions. He could not yet determine how to act if repulsed, and, therefore, did not wish to subject her to any severer pang than would be believed, result even as it was, from a refusal to permit him to continue his attentions.

"Resolutely determined to act from a principle of right, Charles called to see Mr. Elton, and requested a private interview, which was, of course, granted.

"Mr. Elton," said the young man, in a calm tone of voice, as soon as they were alone, "I have come to deal with you frankly and honorably in a matter that concerns us both. I wish to address you daughter, Mary."

"Who are you, sir?" Mr. Elton asked abruptly, while his countenance, assumed a cold, and somewhat stern aspect.

"My name is Charles Leslie, sir," was the calm reply.

"But who was your father, young man?"

"An honest, honorable, and high-minded citizen, against whom no lip ever breathed a word of reproach."

"But who was he? What was he?" asked Mr. Elton, in quicker tones.

"He was a merchant of this city, whose sole legacy to his son was a good education, and I trust his own high-toned principles."

"O yes, I understand! An unknown adventurer seeks the hand of my daughter!" Then, changing his sneering tone to one of anger, while his face grew dark, he added—

"If you ever presumed to hope, even in a dream, that I would consent to let you address my daughter, banish it now and forever. I would rather see her dead than united to you or any other low born fellow! Go to your own, sir! Seek to consort with your own. But dare not venture into my presence again with any such proposition."

"And so saying he turned away, leaving Charles Leslie to find his way out of the elegant mansion of the haughty individual he had so deeply offended.

"I need not detail the progress of events which resulted in a marriage of the young couple against the consent of Mary's father and friends. To that imprudent step it came at last, though after a struggle of two years against the power of a mutual passion that was deep, pure, intense, and unwavering.

"At the time they were married, Charles Leslie had been admitted to the bar about one year. His practice had begun to increase quite pleasantly, for his talents were acknowledged, and Mr. Harper, then just rising into distinction, threw a good deal of business his way.

"About one month after they were married, Mr. Elton entered the office of Mr. Harper. The particulars of their interview transpired; it was something like this:

"Good day, Mr. Elton, good day!" ejaculated the lawyer, as that distinguished individual entered, rising and bowing low and obsequiously.

"How do you do, Mr. Harper?" responded his visitor, extending his hand, and smiling blandly.

"After the civilities of the day were all exchanged, Mr. Elton drew his chair up close to that in which the lawyer was sitting, and compressing his lips tightly as he drew a deep inspiration, said:

"I have a favor to ask of you, Mr. Harper."

"Name it, sir, and it shall be done," was the prompt answer.

"You are kind," was the brief response. Then after a moment's pause, he said—

"You know, I presume, how deeply that young fellow, Leslie, has injured me. How like a fox he has glided into the sacred retreat of my dwelling, and has stolen away one of my most dearly prized treasures."

"I have heard of it, Mr. Elton, and the act has deeply pained me."

"Very well. Now, it is upon this subject that I wish to converse with you. I have learned, that without the business which you throw into Leslie's hands, he would not be able to support himself at this bar."

"I believe that to be true, sir."

"Very well. Now, I do not wish to persecute you, but I must speak of this."

"Unless you can settle your last two quarters' rent, your furniture will be sold."

"Will not the landlord wait?"

"Not a day. He has already, you know, taken all the legal steps, and is determined to advertise your furniture for sale to-morrow."

"Poor Leslie sank back in his chair, while a deathly pallor overspread his countenance.—Mary sprang to his side instantly, and every tender argument that she could use, endeavored to re-assure him.

"Do not fear for me, dear Charles! I urged, forgetful of the presence of any one, I shall shrink from nothing. Come what will, I am ready to meet it, and cheerfully if you will only be as you were. I know you feel troubled for me, and not for yourself. But you need not. I am prepared to share your lot, be it what it may, and share it without a murmur."

"May He who knows your true heart, Mary, bless you!" Leslie said, fervently. Then turning to the officer, who had been moved even to tears by the scene, he added,

"We are prepared, Jacobs. Go on, and do your duty."

"For what purpose?"

"Unless you can settle your last two quarters' rent, your furniture will be sold."

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